

Transit Board Will Retain 5-Cent Fare

Higher Rate Would Cause
Further Congestion in
Housing; Program Will
Be Made Known Aug. 15

Improvement of Lines Is Planned \$7,000,000 Remission of Taxes Is Offered as Solution of Problem

Tentative proposals for the solution of the city's transportation problems, along lines suggested by Governor Miller in his message to the Legislature last winter, will be made public by the new transit commission about August 15. The plan, as drawn up, provides for the retention, at least for the present, of a five-cent fare on all lines throughout the greater city.

Neither George McAneny, Leroy T. Harkness nor Major General John F. O'Hara, members of the commission, would make any comment yesterday concerning the proposals, but it was learned that after several months of expert investigation of the physical and financial conditions of all elevated, subway and surface lines the commission has decided upon a comprehensive scheme which may be subject to minor changes. To expedite its work the commission has had at its disposal a complete and interested survey of the railroad and streetcar lines, which a year ago by a committee appointed by the Merchants' Association, headed by Charles E. Hughes, now Secretary of State.

To Increase Efficiency

Besides the retention of a five-cent fare, the scheme, it is understood, will embrace specifications for increasing the efficiency of present transportation facilities and for providing for the future on a scale commensurate with the city's growth. Some of the details of the plan will be:

Immediate improvement of old lines with a view of increasing their capacity so as to relieve congestion until new routes can be established.

Construction of new lines to be constructed during a period of five years, on a scale that will enable the city to make up in part for the lack of sufficient construction since 1914.

Consolidation of some of the surface lines which are declared to be obsolete. A thorough reorganization of transportation finances with a view to a more efficient management, as demanded by Governor Miller, and an elimination of receiverships with their expense and Federal court jurisdictions as speedily as possible.

Would Cause Congestion

Need for continuing a five-cent fare as a basis for transportation throughout the city is said to have been impressed upon the commission by various sources. Among these the argument that the city's serious housing problem demands a low fare has been given prominence. It is pointed out that the imposition of a higher fare would serve only to make more intolerable districts now congested. Since the beginning of the war, it was argued, no new lines have been opened to sparsely settled sections except those begun or contracted for before the war. To ask property owners to build homes in sections in reach only by a 10-cent or even an 8-cent fare would be to ask them to take too great a hazard, it was declared, because the people would be more likely to move nearer to their work, so that, if possible, they could walk and avoid paying any fare.

A zone system for charging according to distance was likewise discounted for the reason that passengers naturally would choose to live within a minimum fare zone. Altogether the commission has concluded that a system of giving transportation lines more funds with which to carry on new projects was found to involve so many objections that it is understood, the commission has definitely decided that for the present at least no higher fares are to be permitted.

As an offset to withholding from the transportation companies the privilege of higher fares as a means of raising their finances, another scheme has been proposed. Already the commission has announced contemplated reduction in taxes to go into effect on or before the first of January. It will save them \$3,500,000 annually in their operating expenses. In addition to a remission of their taxes, amounting to about \$7,000,000 a year, making

(Continued on page three)

Ford Reported Probable Buyer of Wabash Road

Belief Is He Desires Railway
System as an Outlet for
Muscle Shoals Nitrate

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
DETROIT, July 17.—Purchase by Henry Ford of the Toledo and Fort Wayne division of the Wabash Railroad was considered a strong possibility in Toledo, according to dispatches received in Detroit.

It has been believed also that the direction of Mr. Ford's attention toward this part of the Wabash line is merely the forerunner of an effort to acquire the entire system.

The decision of the government relative to Mr. Ford's offer to purchase the Muscle Shoals, Ala., nitrate plant and lease its water power properties will determine whether or not the Wabash road will be of value to him, it was held.

It was pointed out that if the government acts favorably on the Muscle Shoals offer the Wabash would afford direct freight shipment from Detroit points to St. Louis and connect that with the nitrate plant by way of the Tennessee River.

Mr. Ford and his advisers inspected the Toledo and Fort Wayne division of the Wabash road and it was learned figures were taken on which computation will be based as to the entire cost of placing the road in first-class condition.

Eight Is Sunday Death Toll In Waters Around New York

Man and Sister Drown as He Tries to Rescue Her;
Wife Sees Husband Sink as Brother Goes to
His Aid; Nephew of Ex-Representative a Victim

Eight persons met death in and about New York waters yesterday.

Lawrence Ziegle, twenty-six years old, of 860 South Nineteenth Street, Newark, and his sister Bertha, twenty-two years old, were swimming in the Passaic when Miss Ziegle was seized with cramps and sank. Lawrence Ziegle was some distance away when he heard his sister's scream as she sank. He made his way rapidly to the spot and dived. Coming to the surface with Miss Ziegle, he endeavored to quiet her but was unable to do so. She struggled desperately and not long thereafter died.

Friends of the couple who were near by attempted to reach them with oars from a boat in which they had been rowing, but they were unable to do so. Again Ziegle came to the surface, and it was seen that the young man had his sister's hair wrapped about his neck. He was making an evident effort to hold her at arm's length. Her

terrified struggles again defeated his purpose and they again sank. This time they remained under.

The drowning took place near Singing place near Fairfield, a short distance from the rifle range where many persons were gathered. None appeared to hear the cries for aid.

Both Bodies Recovered

Accompanying the Ziegles were Otto Young, seventeen, of 826 South Seventeenth Street, Newark, and Miss Caroline Burkhardt, of 826 South Seventeenth Street. The drowning took place near Fairfield, a short distance from the rifle range where many persons were gathered. None appeared to hear the cries for aid.

An hour after the drowning it was reported that the Little Falls police station. Both bodies were recovered last night.

Cornelius F. Cleary, fourteen years old, nephew of former Representative William E. Cleary, of 240 Seventy-third Street, Brooklyn, drowned in the afternoon while swimming at the foot of

(Continued on page four)

Wife Protests Hemming Rites In Her Absence

Barred as Witness Unless
She Signed Denial of
Statements, She Insists;
Invited, Stepson Replies

Officials Confer To-day Will Decide if Murder of Broker and Suicide of Slayer Are Closed Case

Funeral services for Henry G. Hemming, who was murdered near Centreport, L. I., Thursday by Frank Eberhardt, the caretaker of his wife's estate on Duck Island, were held yesterday at 310 West Eighty-sixth Street, the home of his son, John G. Hemming.

Mrs. Hemming was not present. She said that her stepson, young Mr. Hemming, had refused to tell her when the services were to be held unless she made a sworn denial of certain reports concerning his father which became current after the murder. Young Mr. Hemming said that he had suggested that she ought to deny the reports, but asserted that he had told her the hour and the place of the services.

She said that she would not sign a statement denying the reports, but that she would sign a statement to the effect that she was not present at the funeral.

Young Mr. Hemming said that he had suggested that she ought to deny the reports, but asserted that he had told her the hour and the place of the services.

Mrs. Hemming passed the day at Duck Island in the house on whose steps Eberhardt stood when he shot and killed her husband.

Widow at Scene of Killing

"I did everything possible to get away from the scene of the killing," Mrs. Hemming said yesterday. "I went to New York Saturday on the noon train for the purpose of making arrangements to be present. In the afternoon I telephoned to my son, John, and he told me that Eberhardt had been shot and killed. I went to the funeral, but I did not see the body."

"He said he would not tell me unless I signed a sworn statement saying that I was not present at the funeral," she said. "I told him I had not read the newspapers and therefore would not sign a statement such as he requested, and he replied he would not inform me of the hour. As there seemed nothing else I could do, I returned home to Duck Island late Saturday night and telegraphed him as follows:

"You have not told me the body of a husband without the wife's consent. I have tried hard to learn the hour of my husband's funeral, but so far without success."

"To-day, between 12 and 1 o'clock, I received a telegram from Jack Hemming saying the funeral would be held in New York at 1 o'clock. How could I possibly get there in time to reach Manhattan from Northport."

"I was never so upset by anything in my life. I'm of the opinion now that they seek me for the nomination of year that the last minute to clear their skirts. I thought then, and still think, they violated their legal rights. I must confess I do not understand Jack's attitude."

Mr. Hemming's son disputed the charge of his stepmother that he had tried to prevent her from attending the funeral.

(Continued on page four)

French Warship, Gift to Jugo-Slavs, Stirs Italy

Comes at Time of Much Friction
Between Adriatic Nations;
Parley May Be Called

Special Cable to The Tribune
Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.

MILAN, Italy, July 17.—Considerable friction has arisen between Italy and Jugo-Slavia over certain provisions of the Treaty of Rapallo, which ended the Fiume controversy, and it is expected that these will be the subject of negotiations at a parley in the near future.

In view of this tension, France's decision to give the battleship Vedette to Jugo-Slavia has come at what is regarded as an unlucky moment.

The French Minister at Belgrade has officially notified the Jugo-Slav government of the present. "The name of the ship is to be changed to Alexander."

Woman Tarred And Feathered In Texas Town

Taken From Hotel Veranda
and Stripped; Ku-Klux
Klan Agitation Will Be
Taken Up by Legislature

Extermination Demanded Courts and Governor Assert Officers Are to Blame for Failure to Suppress

SHREVEPORT, La., July 17.—Mrs. Beulah Johnson was taken from the porch of a hotel at Tenaha, Tex., stripped, tarred and feathered, according to advices reaching here to-day.

The attack on Mrs. Johnson, which occurred last night, was said to have been made by masked men wearing white uniforms. They are said to have driven up to the hotel in three automobiles and fled out, displaying firearms, and to have taken the young woman into one of the cars.

The automobiles proceeded to a point several miles into the country, where Mrs. Johnson's clothing was removed and she was given a coat of tar and feathers. She then was placed in the automobile and returned to the town.

Mrs. Johnson, who claims to have been working at the hotel as a maid and cook, says she did not know any of the men in the party.

Masked Band Beats Man
Beating of a man named McKnight, of Nacogdoches, Tex., by masked men at Timponso, a nearby town, is reported here as another Saturday night development in border towns.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
AUSTIN, Texas, July 17.—Legislative action having for its purpose the extermination of the Ku-Klux Klan or any similar organization in Texas is to be proposed by Representative Lee J. Rountree in the special session of the Texas Legislature called by Governor Parker.

"According to the newspapers, Commissioner Hirschfield has addressed a communication to me concerning his investigation of the Ku-Klux Klan," Mr. Rountree said. "The fact that chapters of the Ku-Klux Klan are scattered over the state and have no effective way of combating their activities has been discovered."

It is pointed out in an anonymous letter to Judge James R. Hamilton, of the Criminal District Court of Travis County, that the Ku-Klux Klan employs agents to circulate over the country and organize chapters. That this is entirely feasible is shown by the almost simultaneous appearance of the organization in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth and Waco.

Supposed Abductors Arrested
Little has been done to check the enmities of the Klan and only three men have been taken in custody. These men were arrested in Waco on July 8 and a charge of white-capping filed against them. A few hours before a band had abducted a man from in front of the Waco City Jail and taken him out of the city. Officers in pursuit met three men returning to the city with the victim tarred and feathered and were taken under arrest. Four others who were in the party escaped.

On July 6 in Fort Worth a man was given a coat of tar and dropped from a speeding automobile in the heart of the business district. Other supposed evildoers were whipped, and a man accused of having killed a policeman was lynched.

Similar activities have been common in the other cities of the state in which the Klan exists. Several physicians in Beaumont and Houston have been driven away, and in Houston two alleged "lounge lizards" were attacked. Horsewhipping and tarring and feathering have been the chief methods of punishment, and except in the Port Worth case no known deaths have been charged to the members of the Klan.

The advent of the organization in Austin, the capital of Texas, was made known by posters tacked on the Travis County Courthouse, the Capitol Building and other public places.

(Continued on page four)

When
Out of Town
Make sure of getting your
copy of The Tribune by
having your city newsdealer
advise us to forward The Tribune
to your out-of-town address.
Or, if more convenient,
telephone Beckman 3000.

New York Tribune

Lusk Ready To Testify on Slush Fund

Senator Returns Wednesday
and Will Detail Part
He Played in Pushing
Police 'Soft Berth' Bill

Meyer Would Call Enright and O'Hara

Tells Hirschfield to Run
Inquiry as He Pleases,
but Beware 'Whitewash'

Senator Schuyler M. Meyer yesterday announced that the joint legislative committee of which he is chairman, will not, as David Hirschfield, Commissioner of Accounts believes, interfere with Mr. Hirschfield's investigation of the \$27,000 slush fund raised by the detectives to assist the progress of the bill introduced by Senator Clayton R. Lusk, riveting the detectives to their jobs and increasing their salaries.

Senator Meyer also assured the Commissioner of Accounts, who had invited Senator Lusk through him to appear before the committee to "explain his activities in connection with the bill" that the invitation would be accepted.

Senator Lusk will return to town Wednesday and will then present himself before Commissioner Hirschfield.

Also the chairman of the legislative committee suggested that Hirschfield call Police Commissioner Enright and Mayor Hylan's brother-in-law, Detective Irving O'Hara, who, according to report, was to have headed the reorganized Detective Bureau which the Lusk bill would have created.

Wants Enright's Explanation

"I suggest that Commissioner Hirschfield call Commissioner Enright to the stand," said Senator Meyer, "and find out whether these detectives were doing anything to help the bill with their knowledge and consent."

"I suggest that he also call Mayor Hylan's brother-in-law, Detective O'Hara, and ask him if he attempted to bring any pressure to bear in favor of the bill with the Mayor's knowledge and consent."

"Let him ask Commissioner Enright why the two detectives, who, according to Mr. Hirschfield, were guilty of a crime, were not dismissed, and why they were merely demoted, thus receiving a punishment no greater than that inflicted by Commissioner Enright on 'Honest Dan' Costigan for being an efficient police officer."

"Let him also ask Commissioner Enright how long he knew of the so-called slush fund before he requested an investigation."

It is said that the legislative investigating committee has information tending to show that the Mayor's brother-in-law worked as zealously as any other member of the department to put the bill through. It also has information that the Police Department knew of the slush fund for weeks before it asked Commissioner Hirschfield to make the investigation. That report last April in Albany, and the newspapers published the charge, which was made by members of the Police Department who opposed the legislation.

Meyer Pledges Hands Off

Senator Meyer prefaced his suggestions to Commissioner Hirschfield that O'Hara and Enright be called to the stand by the following:

"According to the newspapers, Commissioner Hirschfield has addressed a communication to me concerning his investigation of the Ku-Klux Klan," Mr. Rountree said. "The fact that chapters of the Ku-Klux Klan are scattered over the state and have no effective way of combating their activities has been discovered."

It is pointed out in an anonymous letter to Judge James R. Hamilton, of the Criminal District Court of Travis County, that the Ku-Klux Klan employs agents to circulate over the country and organize chapters. That this is entirely feasible is shown by the almost simultaneous appearance of the organization in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth and Waco.

Supposed Abductors Arrested
Little has been done to check the enmities of the Klan and only three men have been taken in custody. These men were arrested in Waco on July 8 and a charge of white-capping filed against them. A few hours before a band had abducted a man from in front of the Waco City Jail and taken him out of the city. Officers in pursuit met three men returning to the city with the victim tarred and feathered and were taken under arrest. Four others who were in the party escaped.

On July 6 in Fort Worth a man was given a coat of tar and dropped from a speeding automobile in the heart of the business district. Other supposed evildoers were whipped, and a man accused of having killed a policeman was lynched.

Similar activities have been common in the other cities of the state in which the Klan exists. Several physicians in Beaumont and Houston have been driven away, and in Houston two alleged "lounge lizards" were attacked. Horsewhipping and tarring and feathering have been the chief methods of punishment, and except in the Port Worth case no known deaths have been charged to the members of the Klan.

The advent of the organization in Austin, the capital of Texas, was made known by posters tacked on the Travis County Courthouse, the Capitol Building and other public places.

(Continued on page four)

When
Out of Town
Make sure of getting your
copy of The Tribune by
having your city newsdealer
advise us to forward The Tribune
to your out-of-town address.
Or, if more convenient,
telephone Beckman 3000.

New York Tribune

Senate Board Clears Sims, Flays Danies

Sub-Committee Majority
Asserts Admiral Did
Navy and Nation Great
Service by Criticism

Within His Rights In Citing Faults

Wilson and His Secretary
Condemned for Delays
in War's Critical Time

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 17.—Rear Admiral William S. Sims is given a complete and sweeping vindication in the majority report of the Senate Naval Affairs sub-committee which investigated the famous Sims-Danields controversy. The report of the majority of the sub-committee, along with the minority report, was made public to-night.

The majority report is signed by Senators Hale, of Maine; Ball, of Delaware, and Keyes, of New Hampshire, Republican members of the sub-committee. It upholds the course of Admiral Sims in the most emphatic fashion. The minority report is signed by Senators Pittman, of Nevada, and Trammell, of Florida, Democrats. It sustains former Secretary of the Navy Danields.

Danields' Report Belied

The assertion of former Secretary Danields that the navy was ready for war "from stem to stern" when this country entered the war with Germany is flatly belied by the finding of the majority report. Taken in its entirety, the majority report, which is a comprehensive document, is a blistering condemnation of the naval policy of the Wilson-Danields regime in the early period of the war, and particularly in the period from the time war was declared until about the close of 1917.

The report of the sub-committee relates to the merits of the criticisms of naval policy of this government in the World War made by Admiral Sims in a letter written to the President in 1917. The letter discussed "certain naval lessons of the great war."

On January 7, 1920, while the Hale sub-committee was in session, the Danields letter was read to the Senate Naval Affairs Committee was investigating the controversy over naval awards, Admiral Sims presented and read to the sub-committee a copy of this letter.

It was a comprehensive criticism of the naval policy of the Wilson-Danields regime in the early period of the war, and particularly in the period from the time war was declared until about the close of 1917.

The report of the sub-committee relates to the merits of the criticisms of naval policy of this government in the World War made by Admiral Sims in a letter written to the President in 1917. The letter discussed "certain naval lessons of the great war."

On January 7, 1920, while the Hale sub-committee was in session, the Danields letter was read to the Senate Naval Affairs Committee was investigating the controversy over naval awards, Admiral Sims presented and read to the sub-committee a copy of this letter.

It was a comprehensive criticism of the naval policy of the Wilson-Danields regime in the early period of the war, and particularly in the period from the time war was declared until about the close of 1917.

The report of the sub-committee relates to the merits of the criticisms of naval policy of this government in the World War made by Admiral Sims in a letter written to the President in 1917. The letter discussed "certain naval lessons of the great war."

On January 7, 1920, while the Hale sub-committee was in session, the Danields letter was read to the Senate Naval Affairs Committee was investigating the controversy over naval awards, Admiral Sims presented and read to the sub-committee a copy of this letter.

It was a comprehensive criticism of the naval policy of the Wilson-Danields regime in the early period of the war, and particularly in the period from the time war was declared until about the close of 1917.

The report of the sub-committee relates to the merits of the criticisms of naval policy of this government in the World War made by Admiral Sims in a letter written to the President in 1917. The letter discussed "certain naval lessons of the great war."

On January 7, 1920, while the Hale sub-committee was in session, the Danields letter was read to the Senate Naval Affairs Committee was investigating the controversy over naval awards, Admiral Sims presented and read to the sub-committee a copy of this letter.

It was a comprehensive criticism of the naval policy of the Wilson-Danields regime in the early period of the war, and particularly in the period from the time war was declared until about the close of 1917.

The report of the sub-committee relates to the merits of the criticisms of naval policy of this government in the World War made by Admiral Sims in a letter written to the President in 1917. The letter discussed "certain naval lessons of the great war."

On January 7, 1920, while the Hale sub-committee was in session, the Danields letter was read to the Senate Naval Affairs Committee was investigating the controversy over naval awards, Admiral Sims presented and read to the sub-committee a copy of this letter.

It was a comprehensive criticism of the naval policy of the Wilson-Danields regime in the early period of the war, and particularly in the period from the time war was declared until about the close of 1917.

The report of the sub-committee relates to the merits of the criticisms of naval policy of this government in the World War made by Admiral Sims in a letter written to the President in 1917. The letter discussed "certain naval lessons of the great war."

On January 7, 1920, while the Hale sub-committee was in session, the Danields letter was read to the Senate Naval Affairs Committee was investigating the controversy over naval awards, Admiral Sims presented and read to the sub-committee a copy of this letter.

It was a comprehensive criticism of the naval policy of the Wilson-Danields regime in the early period of the war, and particularly in the period from the time war was declared until about the close of 1917.

The report of the sub-committee relates to the merits of the criticisms of naval policy of this government in the World War made by Admiral Sims in a letter written to the President in 1917. The letter discussed "certain naval lessons of the great war."

On January 7, 1920, while the Hale sub-committee was in session, the Danields letter was read to the Senate Naval Affairs Committee was investigating the controversy over naval awards, Admiral Sims presented and read to the sub-committee a copy of this letter.

It was a comprehensive criticism of the naval policy of the Wilson-Danields regime in the early period of the war, and particularly in the period from the time war was declared until about the close of 1917.

The report of the sub-committee relates to the merits of the criticisms of naval policy of this government in the World War made by Admiral Sims in a letter written to the President in 1917. The letter discussed "certain naval lessons of the great war."

Disarming Issue Splits Japan; Empire Is Said To Face Grave Crisis

Last Informal Irish Parley Set for To-day

Lloyd George and Valera
to Plan for Tripartite
Conference With Craig
to Settle Differences

From The Tribune's European Bureau
Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, July 17.—Eamon De Valera, leader of the Sinn Féin, will meet Premier Lloyd George to-morrow afternoon for their third conference on Irish peace. Their conversation, if all goes well, may be the last informal preliminary before a tripartite peace conference assemblies, with Lloyd George and De Valera at the parley table with Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier.

The developments to date are that De Valera has made a proposal to Lloyd George that was submitted by the Premier to Sir James Craig, and in return to the leading members of the Ulster Cabinet. That proposal is understood to be for dominion home rule in Ireland with dominant control in Dublin, while reserving to Ulster her present prerogative of autonomy.

Certainly that proposal did not involve Irish independence, for the Ulster Premier would not consider that for a moment, and surely would not regard it as important enough to justify summoning his Cabinet from Belfast for consultation. Nor would the British Premier have considered it seriously. Hence, when the Sinn Féin headquarters here continues to talk about independence while planning for to-morrow's conference between De Valera and Lloyd George, it can be concluded that "independence" is only a relative term in the mind of the republicans. De Valera issued this statement to-day:

"The press gives the impression that I have been making certain compromise demands. I have made no compromise, and the only one that I am entitled to make—that the rights of the Irish people to self-determination be recognized."

"Independence" Elastic Term
Members of the republican delegation refused to amplify this statement, although they left the impression that "self-determination" De Valera meant independence. But as the Irish negotiators refuse to deny that there has been some discussion of the reservation of certain rights of government to the British crown, it is safe to assume that this "independence" is an elastic term.

Both the Irish delegations passed to-day resting. De Valera attended services at Southwark Cathedral and later drove to Oxford. Lloyd George was at his country home, Chequers Court, where he went last night.

LONDON, July 17. (By The Associated Press.)—The statements made by a triangular conference of the Sinn Féin, the Ulster Unionists and Sir James Craig and Eamon De Valera were characterized to-day by the spokesman for the Sinn Féin party as "all moonshine." He added that such reports might be completely disregarded.

Sinn Féin Not Dealing With Craig
Asked whether this statement meant that the time was not ripe for such three-party discussions he said:

"I don't wish to say that, for it would imply that the time might become ripe, and we don't know that it will. We do not know what Sir James Craig is doing or what he may do. The British government is dealing with him."

The Protestant members of the Sinn Féin party, including Erskine Childers, Mr. Robinson and Robert Barton, attended morning services to-day in St. Paul's Cathedral, and then the entire party went to Nazareth House, where Archbishop Mannix, of Australia, stayed during his visit to England. They were shown around by the principal.

"We are expecting word from Downing Street to-night announcing the time for to-morrow's meeting between Mr. De Valera and Mr. Lloyd George," said one member of the De Valera party. "What will happen afterward is entirely problematical."

This has been the quietest week-end in Irish annals since January, 1919, when the extremist Sinn Féin campaign began. There was no hint of disorder even in Belfast, where, according to The Associated Press correspondent, Colonel Duffy, republican liaison officer for Ulster, has put a stop to Sinn Féin activities. Troops, however, are still patrolling the streets and the police are carrying revolvers.

Jealous Suitor Shoots
Rival, Then Kills Self

Widow Who Spurned Him
Also Is Wounded When
He Fires Shotgun

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
HANOVER, Pa., July 17.—Samuel Bowman, thirty-eight years old, decided last night to fulfill his threat to kill Mrs. Minnie Resh, twenty-seven, a widow, who had refused to marry him. Taking a shotgun, Bowman went to the house where she lived with her parents and hid behind a tree. An automobile drove up and Mrs. Resh and Emanuel M. Rohrbach, the accepted suitor, alighted. Bowman stepped from behind the tree and at a distance of ten feet fired twice. Rohrbach fell mortally wounded. Mrs. Resh was severely injured in the face and shoulder.

Bowman went to the yard of his home, climbed up on a ladder under a tree, tied a noose around his neck and then shot himself with a revolver. His body was found hanging to the tree by neighbors who had started a search for the murderer. Bowman was an overseas veteran.

Open Championships
Tuesday, July 19
America's Greatest Golf
Event
Reported for The Tribune by
Grantland Rice
America's Greatest Golf
Writer
Tennis
Starting This Week
Reported for The Tribune by
Fred Hawthorne
America's Greatest Tennis
Expert

Seven Million British Veterans for Disarming

OTTAWA, July 17.—A proposal that the views of the 7,000,000 former soldiers and sailors of the British Empire on the question of universal disarmament be placed before the proposed Washington conference was made to-day by the dominion command of the Great War Veterans' Association.

The suggestion was made that Field Marshal Earl Haig, president of the British Empire Service League, should advise the British representatives to the conference that the former service men generally favor disarmament, with provisions for the defense of the empire in case of emergency.

The suggestion was made that Field Marshal Earl Haig, president of the British Empire Service League, should advise the British representatives to the conference that the former service men generally favor disarmament, with provisions for the defense of the empire in case of emergency.

The suggestion was made that Field Marshal Earl Haig, president of the British Empire Service League, should advise the British representatives to the conference that the former service men generally favor disarmament, with provisions for the defense of the empire in case of emergency.

The suggestion was made that Field Marshal Earl Haig, president of the British Empire Service League, should advise the British representatives to the conference that the former service men generally favor disarmament, with provisions for the defense of the empire in case of emergency.

The suggestion was made that Field Marshal Earl Haig, president of the British Empire Service League, should advise the British representatives to the conference that the former service men generally favor disarmament, with provisions for the defense of the empire in case of emergency.

The suggestion was made that Field Marshal Earl Haig, president of the British Empire Service League, should advise the British representatives to the conference that the former service men generally favor